

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Gold closed in New York, yesterday at \$1.05.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island met at Newport, on Monday.

The annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Kentucky is being held in Louisville.

Colonel Woolley was before the Impachment Committee yesterday, but, as heretofore, failed to give satisfactory responses.

VOLUME XVII.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS

For Afternoon Dispatches See Third Page.

WASHINGTON.

Colonel Woolley Again before the Committee.

He is Again Retained, and Remanded.

Managers Losing Votes for Grant.

THE RETREAT OF STANTON.

Schell's Nomination to be Acted on.

Townsend Pays an Official Visit to the President.

BUT RECEIVES NO ORDERS.

Embarrassments to the Army.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to Indianapolis Daily Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 27.

The extraordinary oppressive action of the House in the case of Colonel Woolley is the theme of general comment, and is universally regarded as the most alarming stride yet made by the Jacobins toward despotism.

A citizen of Ohio comes to Washington, is summoned before a Congressional Committee, ordered to divulge private business, refused, and is committed to prison. He is then ordered to be sworn in the same way—impounded in the Capitol, on which stands the Goddess of Liberty. Any one liable to become a victim to political, perhaps private, revenge. Such a case is a disgrace to the nation.

He Refuses to Answer, and is Again Remanded.

Colonel Woolley was brought before the committee again today, and refused to answer. He says he will not answer until he is given a fair trial.

House first pronounced the question proper. Butler indignantly exclaimed: "Back to your prison, sir."

Transgressors should be cautious in visiting Washington. Woolley's case is a warning to all.

The Effect of the Conduct of Managers.

Leading radical Senator declared today that the action of the Managers will lose Grant 100,000 votes. The probability that Woolley will spend the balance of the session in prison is a serious matter.

The Retreat of Stanton.

From the War Department was secretly accomplished, that General Polk did not know until he entered the office this morning, that the President had ordered the removal of Stanton.

Schell's Nomination.

Will be reported from the Military Committee to be confirmed to-morrow. The President's friends are urging him to withdraw Schell, and nominate General Sherman.

Another Breaking Trick.

The doubtful movement of Stanton is regarded by the President as a low trick, designed to entrap the Executive.

Stanton an Interloper.

The Secretary of War was not being able to stick to his position, leaving on the table, assigned regulations for \$10,000 more for the army during the present month.

Speaker Coffey.

Authorizes the President to do as he pleases to take the stump on the adjournment of the House. Perhaps he felt that he was not a member of the House.

Resignation Rumors.

There is a rumor current here to-day that Postmaster General Randall will resign his portfolio in a few days. Secretary Seward is placed in the same category.

Paying Up.

Parties who have lost money on impachment are paying up. The President is being paid by the House.

The White House.

Has been swarmed with visitors all day. The President is in excellent spirits.

A Treaty to be Made with Ogea Indians.

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INDIANAPOLIS, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1868.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Fortieth Congress—Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 27.

Mr. Sumner gave notice that he would, on Thursday, introduce a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1867, relating to the land in aid of the railroad and telegraph from the Central Pacific Railroad, in California, to Portland, in Oregon.

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THE RING.

THE COBURN-MCCOOLE MILL.

McCooles Arrested and Placed Under Bonds.

Starting from Different Points and Scenes on the Ground.

Mike Coburn and Patsy Sheppard Have a Turn.

Two Thousand a Side at Catch Weight.

Great Excitement, and a Free Fight Apprehended.

A Draw at the Sixth Round.

Joe Coburn in the Hands of the Sheriff.

McCooles Demands the Battle Money.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, May 27.

McCooles was arrested by the Grand Jury of the city of Cincinnati, on the charge of assault and battery, on the person of Mike Coburn, on the 26th inst.

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# DAILY SENTINEL.

R. J. BRIGHT, Proprietor.

10 1/2 East Washington Street.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 29.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor, THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, of Marion.

For Lieutenant Governor, ALFRED M. EDGEMONT, of Allen.

For Secretary of State, BRUCE C. KISS, of Boone.

For Auditor of State, JOSEPH V. DEMUTH, of Franklin.

For Treasurer of State, JAMES B. RYAN, of Marion.

For Clerk of Supreme Court, NOAH S. LABORS, of Cass.

For Reporter of Supreme Court, M. A. G. FACKARD, of Marshall.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction, JOHN R. PHILLIPS, of Daviess.

For Attorney General, SOLOMON CLAYTON, of Putnam.

For Electors at Large, JOHN R. COFFERT, of Huntington.

For Electors at Large, BAYLESS W. HANNA, of Vigo.

For Electors at Large, JASON N. JACKSON, of Owen.

For Electors at Large, First District—THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, of Marion.

For Electors at Large, Second District—C. B. DOLBINS, of Martin.

For Electors at Large, Third District—JAMES GAVIN, of DeWitt.

For Electors at Large, Fourth District—JOHN R. REID, of Boone.

For Electors at Large, Fifth District—JOHN M. LIND, of Marion.

For Electors at Large, Sixth District—JAMES B. RYAN, of Marion.

For Electors at Large, Seventh District—J. F. DAVISON, of Putnam.

For Electors at Large, Eighth District—J. F. DAVISON, of Putnam.

For Electors at Large, Ninth District—JOHN COLEMAN, of Allen.

For Electors at Large, Tenth District—H. M. ELKART, of Boone.

For Electors at Large, Eleventh District—E. VAN LONG, of Boone.

For Electors at Large, Twelfth District—Not appointed.

The Indiana State Sentinel for the

campaign, running until the Presidential

election, for \$1. This is a low price, and

our object in putting the subscription at this small

price is to aid in the diffusion of political

information, and to help our friends to keep

informed of the progress of the State and of the

views of the people, and to see that the WEEKLY

SENTINEL has a place in, at least, every Democratic

family in the State.

Address: R. J. BRIGHT,

Indianapolis, Indiana.

Meeting of the Democratic Committee

of the Fifth Congressional District.

The committee met at the State Central

Committee Room, at Indianapolis, May 27,

1892, at the call of the Chairman, Hon. T. W.

Wolton, of Johnson. Every county was represented.

On motion, it was ordered that the basis of

representation shall be the same as the State

Convention, as follows:

Marion—Delegates 25; contingents 10.

Johnson—Delegates 10; contingents 10.

Putnam—Delegates 10; contingents 10.

Boone—Delegates 10; contingents 10.

Harrison—Delegates 10; contingents 10.

There being no further business, on motion,

the committee adjourned.

T. W. WOLTON, Chairman.

E. HENDERSON, Secretary.

Exit Senator.

One of the best results of the failure to

confer the President, and which will cause a

general rejoicing all over the country, is the

retirement of Senator Wadsworth from the

Senate. The early old man, as soon as he

learned the result of the impeachment trial, packed

up his old duds and "vamoosed the ranch."

It is a matter of congratulation that a returning

home of shame, as he has been called, and

unmanly conduct in holding on to the

White Office after the President had

requested his resignation, compelled him

to leave the office, though he

looks more likely than any other man

Edwin was engaged as the votes

of FENNER, THURMEL & CO., and

resigned in a huff. From whatever reason,

however, the country will be glad to learn

that the old man has left the White

Office and that the President will have the

opportunity of placing a gentleman and a friend of his

administration in the office. WADSWORTH

STAYED IN THE CITY.

It is a matter of congratulation that the

country has been saved from their

rule!

The Republican Convention and the

National Platform.

The New York Times in alluding to the

financial resolutions in the Republican

platform, asserts that they have given the "most

profound satisfaction to the country." What

national principle policy do they affirm?

They take decided ground in favor of

repudiation and in favor of maintaining the

honor and credit. And so far as the

payment of the national debt is concerned, it

is not a matter of only according to the

letter but in the spirit of the law, which

was created. To do these sentiments the

people can and do most cordially subscribe.

But there are other questions connected

with the financial policy of the

Republican platform which refer to the

political canvas of this year:

# premature and idle." And then it adds that

the principles embodied in the Republican

platform are to be applied to the

question of repudiation of the public debt

or not? If this position is correct, we ask how

the principles embodied in the Republican

platform determine that question? Are

the five-year term of the public debt

prescribed by the Republican platform

in gold or greenbacks? This is not an

"idle" question, for it is within the power

of the Government to stop the interest upon

five hundred millions of the public debt, about

one-fifth of the national debt. Is not that

an object worthy of accomplishment? The

Republican platform does not propose

any immediate reduction of the public

debt, but it does propose

taxation. It favors the fund-

ing of the debt in a long loan, the effect

of which will be the payment of a sum equal

to the debt every fifteen years in interest,

without any diminution of the principal.

By this policy the interest of the nation will

be burdened with the payment of one hundred

and fifty millions annually for

an indefinite period, about twice as much

as the entire annual expenditure of the

Government, and be remembered for

only one item of the public expenses.

The question of repudiation of the public

debt, is not "premature and idle," but

one of the most important questions

confronting the nation, and it is one

which the public should be kept

informed of as rapidly as the resources of

the country will permit. These issues will

enter into the political campaign, and

will have an important influence

upon the result of the election.

No Retrenchment.

The radicals have been and are yet

protesting against the expenditure of

the Government, but there is no

retrenchment. The expenditure of the

Government has been naturally

diminished, but the national expenditures are

continued with the same extravagance,

recklessness and indifference to the

burden they impose upon the

people that characterized the management

of public affairs by the party in power

during the war. Unless there is a

material retrenchment in expenditures, the

revenue will not be sufficient to meet them,

a condition of affairs which is

necessary either to an increase of

taxation or to the public debt.

The attention of Congress has been

called to the necessity of retrenchment, but

to all such appeals that body has turned a

deaf ear. Who is responsible for this

indifference to the necessities of economy

and the continued extravagance of

expenditures? Is not the whole matter

in the hands of the majority in Congress,

who elect the President, and who

therefore have the power to pass

laws over the veto of the President? The

responsibility is not with the President, or

with the heads of departments, but with

the legislative branch of the Government

that holds the purse strings, and

makes all the appropriations. If the

expenditures in any branch of the public

service are too large, it is the duty and it

is the power of Congress to reduce

the expenditures of the Government.

President and Congress have no control of the

matter, and only execute the

laws and will of Congress. A

member early in the session proposed to fix

the expenditures of the Government at three

hundred millions, but no attention was

given to the suggestion, and Congress

proceeded to make appropriations upon the

same basis as heretofore. With these

facts staring them in the face, the

radicals cannot deny their responsibility for

the continued extravagance of the

Government. What claim has such a

party to the further confidence of the

people can only come from a

change of administration and to that

change of administration it is

entitled as a matter of course.

W. W. WOLTON, Chairman.

E. HENDERSON, Secretary.

Exit Senator.

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confer the President, and which will cause a

general rejoicing all over the country, is the

retirement of Senator Wadsworth from the

Senate. The early old man, as soon as he

learned the result of the impeachment trial, packed

# Another Falsely Charged.

George H. Wadsworth, the

radical press of the State

was charged with having

been committed by Mr. CHARLES A.

STAFFORD, of Fountain County. The

story was that Mr. STAFFORD

had seen Mr. WADSWORTH

and that he had seen him

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